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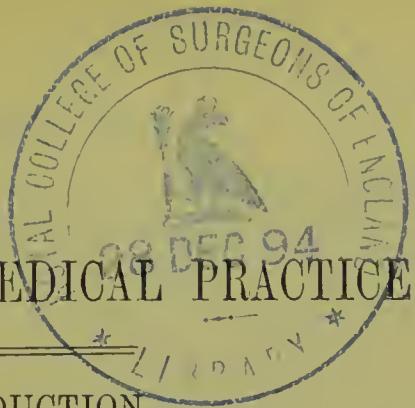
RECIPROCITY OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IN RELATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



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RECIPROCITY OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE great number of English people travelling for pleasure, or for other purposes, and still more those in search of health, on the Continent of Europe, render it alike desirable and necessary that these persons should be able, in cases of sickness, to obtain the aid of English Medical Men, or at least not be debarred from it.

It is necessary because the travellers too often can only speak or understand the English language, whilst foreign members of the Medical Profession understand, in most cases, any other language but English. Under such circumstances the accurate diagnosis of disease must be impossible, and its treatment worse than useless.

Again, the habits of English people, as regards diet, &c., are altogether different from what Foreign Physicians are familiar with, and the treatment of disease is likewise essentially different in England as compared with foreign countries.

Under such circumstances it might have been expected that the Governments of those countries would have taken steps to ensure that English people should have the advantage of being treated by English Practitioners, provided that such practitioners were legally qualified to practise in their own country. But this is not generally the case ; with few exceptions, English Medical Men, however well qualified, are not permitted to practise in most of the European countries except they go through the prescribed course of education and examination required by these Governments. Nay, in some cases, they cannot acquire the necessary qualification except they become naturalized.

Lately these restrictions have been increased rather than diminished. For example, in France it was, until a few months ago, possible for an English Physician to obtain without much difficulty the license of an *Officier de Santé*, which enabled him to practise among English people in a certain limited district ;

but this facility has been removed, and now everyone practising as a Doctor of Medicine in France must obtain a French Government Diploma of M.D. after going through a certain course of study and examination. Certain exemptions may be obtained from a portion of this course of study and examination, but in no case can the exemptions extend to the three Final Examinations.

In order to oviate or remove these difficulties certain clauses were introduced into the *Medical Act* 1886, with a view to establish reciprocity between this country and foreign countries.

Of these clauses the more important will be found in Section 3 of this *Act* (see page 8 of this Report). These clauses have special reference to the registration in England of Foreign Practitioners, and thus offer an opportunity of establishing a certain degree of reciprocity. The COUNCIL accordingly thought it necessary to bring before the several European Governments the conditions under which this reciprocity could be established. This was accomplished by means of the following *statement*, which was drawn up and submitted to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, by whom it was approved, and who most courteously undertook to bring the same before the notice of the different European Governments, through the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The replies from these several countries will be found at page 10 of this Report.

II.—STATEMENT,

Prepared by direction of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, showing the conditions under which Foreign Medical Practitioners are allowed to practise Medicine in England; for submission to FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, with a view to induce them to reconsider the Regulations by which English Qualified Practitioners are, in a great measure, excluded from practising Medicine on the Continent (see page 7).

On the Practice of Medicine in Great Britain by Foreign Practitioners.

The Law of the United Kingdom respecting Registered Medical Practitioners is regulated by the *Medical Acts* of 1858 and 1886.

Sur l'Exercice de la Profession de Médecine en Grande-Bretagne par les Praticiens Etrangers.

La loi du Royaume-Uni se rapportant aux médecins praticiens enregistrés est réglée par les *Statuts Médicaux* promulgués en 1858 et en 1886.

1. Under these *Acts* persons qualified to be placed on the *Medical Register*, having been previously duly educated, must have passed satisfactory Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

2. Foreign Practitioners can practise medicine in Great Britain without restriction. But such Foreign Practitioners must not take or use any name or Title implying that they are registered.

3. Hospitals established for foreigners may be attended by Foreign Practitioners who are entitled to practise in their own country and who are not engaged in other Medical Practice.

4. Practitioners, native or foreign, who are not on the *Register*, cannot recover their fees by legal process, nor give medical evidence in Courts of Law, nor hold Public Medical Offices.

5. The second part of the *Medical Act* of 1886 provides for the recognition by the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL of equivalent Qualifications granted in countries which treat this country with reciprocity. HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL have the power to bring such countries within the scope of the *Act* by an ORDER in COUNCIL, whereupon the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL can admit the Foreign Practitioner, who has obtained equivalent Qualifications abroad, to the Foreign and Colonial Register. Persons on that Register have all the rights of persons on the English *Medical Register*.

1. D'après ces Statuts, toutes personnes ayant les qualités requises pour être inscrites au *Registre Médical*, ayant préalablement fait leurs études, doivent avoir passé des examens satisfaisants en médecine, en chirurgie et en obstétrique.

2. Les médecins praticiens étrangers peuvent exercer la profession de médecine en Grande-Bretagne, sans restriction. Mais ces médecins praticiens étrangers ne peuvent s'attribuer ou se servir d'un nom ou d'un titre impliquant qu'ils soient enregistrés.

3. Les Hôpitaux fondés pour les étrangers peuvent être servis par des médecins praticiens étrangers qui ont le droit d'exercer la profession de médecine dans leur pays et qui ne sont pas occupés à une autre exercice de médecine.

4. Les praticiens, indigènes ou étrangers, qui ne sont pas inscrits sur le Registre ne peuvent faire le recouvrement de leurs honoraires par voie de justice, ni rendre témoignage dans les tribunaux, ni remplir une fonction médicale publique.

5. La deuxième partie du *Statut Médical* promulgué en 1886 pourvoit à ce que le CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL DE MÉDECINE puisse reconnaître les degrés équivalents octroyés dans les pays traitant celui-ci en réciprocité. Le CONSEIL PRIVÉ de sa MAJESTÉ a la faculté d'assujettir ces pays aux vues du statut moyen-nant une ordonnance rendue par ce Conseil en vertu de laquelle le CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL DE MÉDECINE peut permettre l'inscription du médecin praticien étranger, ayant obtenu un degré équivalent à l'étranger, sur le Registre Etranger et Colonial. Les personnes inscrites sur ce Registre possèdent les mêmes facultés que les personnes qui sont inscrites dans le *Registre Médical* Anglais.

III.—SECTIONS OF THE *MEDICAL ACT* (1886) THAT RELATE TO FOREIGN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Registration of foreign practitioner with recognised diploma.

Sec. 12. On and after the said prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the REGISTRAR of the GENERAL COUNCIL that he holds some recognised foreign medical diploma or diplomas (as hereinafter defined) granted in a foreign country to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in such foreign country, he shall, on application to the said REGISTRAR, and on payment of such fee not exceeding five pounds as the GENERAL COUNCIL may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a Foreign Practitioner in the *Medical Register*;

Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the REGISTRAR any of the following circumstances:—

(1.) That he is not a British subject; or

(2.) That, being a British subject, the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or

(3.) That, being a British subject, he was practising medicine or surgery, or a branch of medicine or surgery, in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

Medical diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognised.

Sec. 13.—(1.) The medical diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies, which is or are to be deemed such recognised colonial or foreign medical diploma or diplomas as is or are required for the purposes of this Act, shall be such medical diploma or diplomas as may be recognised for the time being by the GENERAL

COUNCIL as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

* * * * * *

Sec. 14. The *Medical Register* shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners, and also a separate list of the names and addresses of the foreign practitioners registered under this Act.

Separate list of colonial and foreign practitioners in *Medical Register*.

* * * * * *

Sec. 17.—(1.) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council declare that this part of this Act shall be deemed on and after a day to be named in such Order to apply to any British possession or foreign country which in the opinion of Her Majesty affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her Majesty may seem just ; and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British possession or foreign country shall be deemed to be a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies within the meaning of this part thereof ; but until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession or foreign country, this part of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession or country ; and the expression "the prescribed day" as used in this part of this Act means, as respects any British possession or foreign country, the day on and after which this part of this Act is declared by Order in Council to apply to such British possession or foreign country.

Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.

(2.) Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council revoke and renew any Order made in pursuance of this section ; and on the revocation of such Order as respects any British possession or foreign country, such possession or foreign country shall cease to be a possession or country to which this part of this Act applies, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of any persons whose names have been already entered on the *Register*.

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IV.—COMMUNICATIONS WITH REGARD TO MEDICAL PRACTICE IN SPECIFIED FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In answer to the foregoing STATEMENT (*see page 6*), the following communications have been received from Foreign Governments.

(1) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN AUSTRIA.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Copy.

No. 93. Commercial.

Vienna: *October 2nd, 1893.*

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 34 Commercial, of the 15th August last, inquiring as to the law in force regarding the practice of Medicine by foreigners in Austria-Hungary, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from Count Kalnoky on this subject to the following effect:—

1. Only Austro-Hungarian subjects who have made their studies and obtained their Diplomas in this country are allowed to practise Medicine in Austria-Hungary.

2. However, foreigners who may wish to practise Medicine in the country must

(a) Obtain Austro-Hungarian nationality;

(b) Obtain the recognition of their Foreign Diplomas.

To obtain the recognition of Foreign Diplomas the person who wishes to practise Medicine must lay his Diploma before the Governing Body of one of the Medical Faculties in this country, as well as a statement of the course of studies he has pursued.

The said Faculty will inform the Ministry of Public Instruction of the examination which the applicant should undergo, and the granting of the permission to practise then lies with that Ministry.

Should the examination prove satisfactory, and the permission is granted to the applicant to practise Medicine in Austria-Hungary, he must, before he can exercise his profession, obtain Austro-Hungarian nationality and inform the local authorities of the district where he proposes to practise Medicine of his intention to do so.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c. &c.

(2) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN BELGIUM.

The LORD PRESIDENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL has obtained and forwarded for the information of the MEDICAL COUNCIL copies of Laws dealing with this question of April 10, 1890, and July 3, 1891, together with subsequent Regulations of August 1, 1891, and July 10, 1893, modifying their application.

The latest Decree of July 10, 1893, showing the present position of the question, is as follows :—

APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 50 DE LA LOI DE 1890.—MÉDECINS ET PHARMACIENS DIPLÔMÉS À L'ÉTRANGER.—MODIFICATION À L'ARRÊTÉ ROYAL ORGANIQUE.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,
A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Revu Notre arrêté du 1^{er} août 1891, réglant l'exécution de l'article 50 de la loi du 10 avril 1890 sur la collation des grades académiques et le programme des examens universitaires, article modifié par la loi du 3 juillet 1891 et relatif aux dispenses à accorder aux personnes diplômées à l'étranger qui sollicitent l'autorisation d'exercer leur profession en Belgique;

Considérant que l'avis à donner par le jury central, en ce qui concerne les dispenses de l'espèce, relatives à l'exercice de la médecine et de la pharmacie par des personnes de nationalité étrangère, ne peut se borner à constater simplement des faits, à accepter un diplôme et à apprécier les résultats matériels d'une épreuve déterminée, mais que cet avis doit établir, de plus, si le requérant possède une valeur scientifique exceptionnelle, si ses connaissances peuvent être utiles au pays et s'il y a, par conséquent, opportunité, dans l'intérêt public, à lui accorder l'autorisation d'exercer en Belgique ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'intérieur et de l'instruction publique et de Notre Ministre de l'agriculture, de l'industrie et des travaux publics,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1^{er}. Un article 6bis, ainsi conçu, est intercalé dans Notre arrêté susvisé du 1^{er} août 1891 :

“Art. 6bis. L'avis du jury, relatif à la pratique de la médecine et de la pharmacie constate, lorsqu'il s'agit d'un requérant de nationalité étrangère, si celui-ci se trouve dans des conditions scientifiques exceptionnelles et si, de ce chef, il y a lieu pour le gouvernement de lui accorder la dispense qu'il sollicite.”

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'intérieur et de l'instruction publique et

Notre Ministre de l'agriculture, de l'industrie et des travaux publics sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté

Donné à Bruxelles, le 10 juillet 1893.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre de l'intérieur
et de l'instruction publique,

J. DE BURLET.

Le Ministre de l'agriculture,
de l'industrie et des travaux publics,
LÉON DE BRUYN.

(3) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN DENMARK.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Copenhagen : *March 15, 1893.*

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's circular Despatch of this series of the 23rd of August, 1892, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Note which I have received from Baron REEDTZ THOTT.

Replying to the communication which Sir HUGH MACDONELL was instructed to make to the Danish Government, bringing to its notice the conditions under which Foreign Medical Practitioners can be admitted to practise in the United Kingdom, and expressing a hope that the Danish Government will be prepared in return to extend similar facilities to British Medical Practitioners in Denmark, his Excellency informs me that, after consulting the competent authorities, the Danish Government regrets to find itself unable to entertain favourably the idea of according to British Practitioners the same liberal treatment as is afforded to Foreign Practitioners in the United Kingdom. Baron REEDTZ THOTT explains that, under the rules in force in this country for medical practice, the desired reciprocity could not be accorded without establishing exceptional treatment for Medical Practitioners of British nationality, and that, however anxious to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, the Danish Government is unable to grant differential treatment to the subjects of any one State.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c.

Copenhague : le 14 mars 1893.

M. LE MINISTRE,—Par sa note du 26 août dernier sir H. MACDONELL m'a transmis un mémoire relativement aux conditions sous lesquelles des médecins étrangers sont admis à pratiquer en Grande-Bretagne, et exprimé

en même temps l'espoir que la libéralité montrée par le Gouvernement britannique à cet égard porterait le Gouvernement du Roi à agir de son côté de la même manière envers les médecins anglais qui voudraient exercer leur profession en Danemark.

Après avoir saisi de cette question les autorités compétentes, je regrette de devoir vous informer que le Gouvernement du Roi n'est pas à même de venir au devant du désir exprimé par sir H. MACDONELL.

Une telle déférence établirait, vu les règles en vigueur ici pour l'exercice de la profession de médecine, une exception à l'égard des médecins anglais ; or, vous comprendrez aisément, M. le Ministre, que le Gouvernement du Roi ne peut admettre des exceptions pareilles vis-à-vis d'un Etat étranger, quel que soit du reste son désir de montrer autant de déférence que possible.

Je profite, etc.

Monsieur SCOTT, Envoyé Ex. (Signé) REEDTZ THOTT.

(4) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN FRANCE.

(a) Letter from the SECRETARY to the EMBASSY IN PARIS.

Mr. EGERTON to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Paris : *August 6, 1891.*

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith translation of a short Memorandum respecting the conditions under which foreign medical men are permitted to practise in France, which has been furnished to me by the kindness of the Minister for Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

(b) Inclosure.

Memorandum.

Foreign medical men desiring to practise in France must send in a written application to the Minister of Public Instruction, which should be accompanied by their diplomas, or certified copies of the same.

On examination of these documents, and dependent on the value which may be attached to them, the Minister of Public Instruction can grant facilities for obtaining the French degrees of Sanitary Officer or Doctor of Medicine. The degree of Sanitary Officer, which only confers the right to practise in one department, is obtainable on passing the three following examinations :—

1st examination : In practical dissection (elementary), anatomy, and physiology.

2nd examination : Practical surgery (elementary), internal and external pathology, therapeutics, and *materia medica*.

3rd examination : Internal and external clinics and midwifery.

The cost of obtaining a diploma is 1,100 fr.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine carries with it the privilege of practising throughout French territory, and is obtainable on passing the five following examinations.

I. Physics, chemistry, and medical natural history.

II. 1st part: Practical examination in dissection (elementary), anatomy, and histology.

2nd part : Physiology.

III. 1st part: Practical examination in surgery (elementary), external pathology, surgical midwifery.

2nd part: Internal and general pathology.

IV. Hygiene, medical jurisprudence, therapeutics, *materia medica*, and pharmacology.

V. 1st part: External and obstetrical clinics.

2nd part: Internal clinics, examination in practical pathological anatomy. A thesis consisting of a printed dissertation on a medical or surgical subject chosen by the candidate, who must also reply to questions put to him on the different parts of medical education.

The cost of obtaining a diploma of Doctor of Medicine is 1,360 fr.

(c) Letter from the LORD PRESIDENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Council Office :

(68,567)

March 11, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, the accompanying copy of the *Report* of the Commission of the Senate appointed to examine the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies with reference to the practice of Medicine in France.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The REGISTRAR of the
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

C. L. PEEL.

* * * This was accompanied by a "Rapport fait au Nom de la Commission chargée d'examiner le Projet de Loi adopté par la Chambre des Députés sur l'Exercice de la Médecine, par M. Cornil, Sénateur," of which Rapport the President of the Medical Council, in his Address to the Council, gave the following Synopsis :—

"In this *Report* it is recommended that after an interval of a year from the passing of the Act no person should be entitled to practise medicine in France except those who held the

Government diploma of M.D., obtained after going through a certain course of study and passing certain prescribed examinations. The first clause of this Bill, including the above condition, has been adopted by the Senate. Certain exemptions to the law may be made by the Minister of Public Instruction, but in no case can these exemptions extend to the three final examinations. The position of *Officier de Santé* is to be suppressed; so likewise is the title of 'Doctor of Surgery'—'inasmuch as the generic word "medicine" comprises both Medicine and Surgery, the Doctor of Medicine is a Surgeon as well as a Physician.' The latest information on the subject of this Bill tells us it has passed the Senate and gone back with amendments to the Chamber of Deputies."

(d) Letter from REGISTRAR to SIR CHARLES LENNOX PEEL.

General Medical Council Office,

299, Oxford Street, London : *July 28, 1892.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter (No. 68,567), enclosing a Report by M. CORNIL on the "Projet de Loi" adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in France. That Report has been laid before the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, and has received its most careful consideration.

The COUNCIL regrets to observe that the "Projet de Loi" increases the difficulties that already stand in the way of English Medical Practitioners who desire to attend English Patients staying in French Territory even in those Health Resorts which have been created by their presence and their writings.

It proposes to abolish the Qualification of "Officier de Santé," under which Qualification the power of practising in certain limited Districts was obtainable without much difficulty by English Practitioners, who were thus enabled to attend English Patients in France. It also limits the power of the Minister of the Interior to grant dispensations. No Practitioner, however excellent his Foreign Qualifications may be, can practise, even under the dispensation of the Minister of the Interior, without having passed at least three (presumably the three last) of the French Qualifying Examinations. Moreover, without obtaining a dispensation, he must pass the whole course of French Medical Examinations in order to obtain a French Qualification.

Beyond this, to practise Medicine in France without a French

Qualification is rendered penal by the proposals of the "Projet de Loi," which proposes to inflict a fine of from 500 to 1,000 francs for the first offence, and an increased fine and imprisonment for subsequent offences.

The enclosed Memorandum shows the state of the English Law as regards Foreigners practising Medicine in this country. From this it will be seen that all reasonable liberality is shown towards Practitioners who possess Foreign Qualifications.

I have been directed most respectfully to request the President of the Council to seek the assistance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in regard to this Memorandum, and to ask that he would be pleased to communicate the document to the several European Governments, in the hope that they may be induced to reconsider the regulations by which English Qualified Practitioners are in effect excluded from practising Medicine on the Continent.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. J. C. MILLER.

Sir CHARLES LENNOX PEEL, K.C.B.

(e) Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Paris : September 24, 1892.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Commercial Circular of the 23rd of August last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, extracted from the *Official Gazette* of this day's date, the Report of a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the *Projet de Loi*, adopted with certain modifications by the Senate, establishing the conditions by which the practice of Medicine will in future be controlled in France.

Article 1 establishes the condition of the degree of Doctor of Medicine for all Medical Practitioners alike in France.

Articles 5 and 7 maintain this condition as regards foreigners, but provide for certain dispensations from examination. Article 30 guarantees the position of foreign doctors who have already received the authorisation to practise in France under the former system, and Article 32 provides for the extension of the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" to individuals who formerly held the degree of "Sanitary Officer," under which, according to the old regulations, foreigners were allowed to practise in one Department.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY.

(f) Extract from the *Journal Officiel* containing the New French Law affecting Medical Practitioners.

PARTIE OFFICIELLE

Paris, 30 Novembre, 1892.

LOI SUR L'EXERCICE DE LA MÉDECINE.

Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ont adopté,
Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

TITRE I^{er}.

Conditions de l'exercice de la Médecine.

Art. 1^{er}.—Nul ne peut exercer la médecine en France s'il n'est muni d'un diplôme de docteur en médecine, délivré par le gouvernement français, à la suite d'examens subis devant un établissement d'enseignement supérieur médical de l'Etat (facultés, écoles de plein exercice et écoles préparatoires réorganisées conformément aux règlements rendus après avis du conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique).

Les inscriptions précédant les deux premiers examens probatoires pourront être prises et les deux premiers examens subis dans une école préparatoire réorganisée comme il est dit ci-dessus.

TITRE II.

Conditions de l'exercice de la Profession de Dentiste.

Art. 2.—Nul ne peut exercer la profession de dentiste s'il n'est muni d'un diplôme de docteur en médecine ou de chirurgien-dentiste. Le diplôme de chirurgien-dentiste sera délivré par le gouvernement français à la suite d'études organisées suivant un règlement rendu après avis du conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique et d'examens subis devant un établissement d'enseignement supérieur médical de l'Etat.

TITRE III.

Conditions de l'exercice de la Profession de Sage-Femme.

Art. 3.—Les sages-femmes ne peuvent pratiquer l'art des accouchements que si elles sont munies d'un diplôme de 1^{re} ou de 2^e classe, délivré

par le gouvernement français, à la suite d'examens subis devant une faculté de médecine, une école de plein exercice ou une école préparatoire de médecine et de pharmacie de l'Etat.

Un arrêté pris après avis du conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique déterminera les conditions de scolarité et le programme applicable aux élèves sages-femmes.

Les sages-femmes de 1^{re} et de 2^e classe continueront à exercer leur profession dans les conditions antérieures.

Art. 4.—Il est interdit aux sages-femmes d'employer des instruments. Dans les cas d'accouchement laborieux, elles feront appeler un docteur en médecine ou un officier de santé.

Il leur est également interdit de prescrire des médicaments, sauf le cas prévu par le décret du 23 juin 1873 et par les décrets qui pourraient être rendus dans les mêmes conditions, après avis de l'Académie de médecine.

Les sages-femmes sont autorisées à pratiquer les vaccinations et les revaccinations antivarioliques.

TITRE IV.

Conditions communes à l'exercice de la Médecine, de l'art Dentaire et de la profession de Sage-Femme.

Art. 5.—Les médecins, les chirurgiens-dentistes et les sages-femmes diplômés à l'étranger, quelle que soit leur nationalité, ne pourront exercer leur profession en France qu'à la condition d'y avoir obtenu le diplôme de docteur en médecine, de dentiste ou de sage-femme, et en se conformant aux dispositions prévues par les articles précédents.

Des dispenses de scolarité et d'examens pourront être accordées par le ministre, conformément à un règlement délibéré en conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique. En aucun cas, les dispenses accordées pour l'obtention du doctoral ne pourront porter sur plus de trois épreuves.

Art. 6.—Les internes des hôpitaux et hospices français, nommés au concours et munis de douze inscriptions, et les étudiants en médecine dont la scolarité est terminée peuvent être autorisés à exercer la médecine pendant une épidémie ou à titre de remplaçants de docteurs en médecine ou d'officiers de santé.

Cette autorisation, délivrée par le préfet du département, est limitée à trois mois; elle est renouvelable dans les mêmes conditions.

Art. 7.—Les étudiants étrangers qui postulent, soit le diplôme de docteur en médecine visé à l'article 1^{er} de la présente loi, soit le diplôme de chirurgien-dentiste visé à l'article 2, et les élèves de nationalité étrangère qui postulent le diplôme de sage-femme de 1^{re} ou de 2^e classe visé à l'article 3, sont soumis aux mêmes règles de scolarité et d'examens que les étudiants français.

Toutefois il pourra leur être accordé, en vue de l'inscription dans les facultés et écoles de médecine, soit l'équivalence des diplômes ou certificats

obtenus par eux à l'étranger, soit la dispense des grades français requis pour cette inscription, ainsi que des dispenses partielles de scolarité correspondant à la durée des études faites par eux à l'étranger.

Art. 8.—Le grade de docteur en chirurgie est et demeure aboli.

Art. 9.—Les docteurs en médecine, les chirurgiens-dentistes et les sages-femmes sont tenus, dans le mois qui suit leur établissement, de faire enregistrer, sans frais, leur titre à la préfecture ou sous-préfecture et au greffe du tribunal civil de leur arrondissement.

Le fait de porter son domicile dans un autre département oblige à un nouvel enregistrement du titre dans le même délai.

Ceux ou celles qui, n'exerçant plus depuis deux ans, veulent se livrer à l'exercice de leur profession, doivent faire enregistrer leur titre dans les mêmes conditions.

Il est interdit d'exercer sous un pseudonyme les professions ci-dessus, sous les peines édictées à l'article 18.

Art. 10.—Il est établi chaque année dans les départements, par les soins des préfets et de l'autorité judiciaire, des listes distinctes portant les noms et prénoms, la résidence, la date et la provenance du diplôme des médecins, chirurgiens-dentistes et sages-femmes visés par la présente loi.

Ces listes sont affichées chaque année, dans le mois de janvier, dans toutes les communes du département. Des copies certifiées en sont transmises aux ministres de l'intérieur, de l'instruction publique et de la justice.

La statistique du personnel médical existant en France et aux colonies est dressée tous les ans par les soins du ministre de l'intérieur.

Art. 11.—L'article 2272 du code civil est modifié ainsi qu'il suit :

“ L'action des huissiers, pour le salaire des actes qu'ils signifient et des commissions qu'ils exécutent ;

“ Celle des marchands, pour les marchandises qu'ils vendent aux particuliers non marchands ;

“ Celle des maîtres de pension, pour le prix de pension de leurs élèves ; et des autres maîtres, pour le prix de l'apprentissage ;

“ Celle des domestiques qui se louent à l'année, pour le payement de leur salaire,

“ Se preservent par un an.

“ L'action des médecins, chirurgiens, chirurgiens-dentistes, sages-femmes et pharmaciens, pour leurs visites, opérations et médicaments, se prescrit par deux ans.”

Art. 12.—L'article 2101 du code civil, relatif aux priviléges généraux sur les meubles, est modifié ainsi qu'il suit dans son paragraphe 3 :

Les frais quelconques de la dernière maladie, quelle qu'en ait été la terminaison, concurrennent entre ceux à qui ils sont dus.

Art. 13.—À partir de l'application de la présente loi, les médecins, chirurgiens-dentistes et sages-femmes jouiront du droit de se constituer en associations syndicales, dans les conditions de la loi du 21 mars 1884, pour la défense de leurs intérêts professionnels, à l'égard de toutes personnes autres que l'Etat, les départements et les communes.

Art. 14.—Les fonctions de médecins experts près les tribunaux ne peuvent être remplies que par des docteurs en médecine français.

Un règlement d'administration publique revisera les tarifs du décret du 18 juin 1811, en ce qui touche les honoraires, vacations, frais de transport et de séjour des médecins.

Le même règlement déterminera les conditions suivant lesquelles pourra être conféré le titre d'expert devant les tribunaux.

Art. 15.—Tout docteur, officier de santé ou sage-femme est tenu de faire à l'autorité publique, son diagnostic établi, la déclaration des cas de maladies épidémiques tombées sous son observation et visées dans le paragraphe suivant.

La liste des maladies épidémiques dont la divulgation n'engage pas le secret professionnel sera dressée par arrêté du ministre de l'intérieur, après avis de l'Académie de médecine et du comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France. Le même arrêté fixera le mode des déclarations desdites maladies.

TITRE V.

Exercice illégal. — Pénalités.

Art. 16.—Exerce illégalement la médecine :

1^o Toute personne qui, non munie d'un diplôme de docteur en médecine, d'officier de santé, de chirurgien-dentiste ou de sage-femme, ou n'étant pas dans les conditions stipulées aux articles 6, 29 et 32 de la présente loi, prend part, habituellement ou par une direction suivie, au traitement des maladies ou des affections chirurgicales, ainsi qu'à la pratique de l'art dentaire ou des accouchements, sauf les cas d'urgence avérée ;

2^o Toute sage-femme qui sort des limites fixées pour l'exercice de sa profession par l'article 4 de la présente loi ;

3^o Toute personne qui, munie d'un titre régulier, sort des attributions que la loi lui confère, notamment en prêtant son concours aux personnes visées dans les paragraphes précédents, à l'effet de les soustraire aux prescriptions de la présente loi.

Les dispositions du paragraphe 1^{er} du présent article ne peuvent s'appliquer aux élèves en médecine qui agissent comme aides d'un docteur ou que celui-ci place auprès de ses malades, ni aux garde-malades, ni aux personnes qui, sans prendre le titre de chirurgien-dentiste, opèrent accidentellement l'extraction des dents.

Art. 17.—Les infractions prévues et punies par la présente loi seront poursuivies devant la juridiction correctionnelle.

En ce qui concerne spécialement l'exercice illégal de la médecine, de l'art dentaire ou de la pratique des accouchements, les médecins, les chirurgiens-dentistes, les sages-femmes, les associations de médecins régulièrement constituées, les syndicats visés dans l'article 13 pourront en saisir les tribunaux par voie de citation directe donnée dans les termes de l'article 182 du code d'instruction criminelle, sans préjudice de la faculté de se porter, s'il y a lieu, partie civile dans toute poursuite de ces délits intentée par le ministère public.

Art. 18.—Quiconque exerce illégalement la médecine est puni d'une amende de 100 à 500 fr., et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 500 à 1,000 fr. et d'un emprisonnement de six jours à six mois, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

L'exercice illégal de l'art dentaire est puni d'une amende de 50 à 100 fr. et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 100 à 500 fr.

L'exercice illégal de l'art des accouchements est puni d'une amende de 50 à 100 fr. et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 100 à 500 fr. et d'un emprisonnement de six jours à un mois, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

Art. 19.—L'exercice illégal de la médecine ou de l'art dentaire, avec usurpation du titre de docteur ou d'officier de santé, est puni d'une amende de 1,000 à 2,000 fr. et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 2,000 à 3,000 fr. et d'un emprisonnement de six mois à un an, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

L'usurpation du titre de dentiste sera punie d'une amende de 100 à 500 fr. et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 500 à 1,000 fr. et d'un emprisonnement de six jours à un mois, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

L'usurpation du titre de sage-femme sera punie d'une amende de 100 à 500 fr. et, en cas de récidive, d'une amende de 500 à 1,000 fr. et d'un emprisonnement de un mois à deux mois, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

Art. 20.—Est considéré comme ayant usurpé le titre français de docteur en médecine quiconque, se livrant à l'exercice de la médecine, fait précéder ou suivre son nom du titre de docteur en médecine sans en indiquer l'origine étrangère. Il sera puni d'une amende de 100 à 200 fr.

Art. 21.—Le docteur en médecine ou l'officier de santé qui n'aurait pas fait la déclaration prescrite par l'article 15 sera puni d'une amende de 50 à 200 fr.

Art. 22.—Quiconque exerce la médecine, l'art dentaire ou l'art des accouchements sans avoir fait enregistrer son diplôme dans les délais et conditions fixés à l'article 9 de la présente loi, est puni d'une amende de 25 à 100 fr.

Art. 23.—Tout docteur en médecine est tenu de déferer aux réquisitions de la justice, sous les peines portées à l'article précédent.

Art. 24.—Il n'y a récidive qu'autant que l'agent du délit relevé a été, dans les cinq ans qui précèdent ce délit, condamné pour une infraction de qualification identique.

Art. 25.—La suspension temporaire ou l'incapacité absolue de l'exercice de leur profession peuvent être prononcées par les cours et tribunaux, accessoirement à la peine principale, contre tout médecin, officier de santé, dentiste ou sage-femme, qui est condamné :

1^o A une peine afflictive et infamante ;

2^o A une peine correctionnelle prononcée pour crime de faux, pour vol et escroquerie, pour crimes ou délits prévus par les articles 316, 417, 331, 332, 334, et 335 du code pénal ;

3^e A une peine correctionnelle prononcée par une cour d'assises pour des faits qualifiés crimes par la loi.

En cas de condamnation prononcée à l'étranger pour un des crimes et délits ci-dessus spécifiés, le coupable pourra également, à la requête du ministère public, être frappé, par les tribunaux français, de suspension temporaire ou d'incapacité absolue de l'exercice de sa profession.

Les aspirants ou aspirantes aux diplômes de docteur en médecine, d'officier de santé, de chirurgien-dentiste et de sage-femme condamnés à l'une des peines énumérées aux paragraphes 1, 2 et 3 du présent article, peuvent être exclus des établissements d'enseignement supérieur.

La peine de l'exclusion sera prononcée dans les conditions prévues par la loi du 27 février 1880.

En aucun cas, les crimes et délits politiques ne pourront entraîner la suspension temporaire ou l'incapacité absolue d'exercer les professions visées au présent article, ni l'exclusion des établissements d'enseignement médical.

Art. 26. L'exercice de leur profession par les personnes contre lesquelles a été prononcée la suspension temporaire ou l'incapacité absolue, dans les conditions spécifiées à l'article précédent, tombe sous le coup des articles 17, 18, 19, 20 et 21 de la présente loi.

Art. 27.—L'article 463 du code pénal est applicable aux infractions prévues par la présente loi

TITRE VI.

Dispositions transitoires.

Art. 28.—Les médecins et sages-femmes venus de l'étranger, autorisés à exercer leur profession avant l'application de la présente loi, continueront à jouir de cette autorisation dans les conditions où elle leur a été donnée.

Art. 29.—Les officiers de santé reçus antérieurement à l'application de la présente loi, et ceux reçus dans les conditions déterminées par l'article 31 ci-après, auront le droit d'exercer la médecine et l'art dentaire sur tout le territoire de la République. Ils seront soumis à toutes les obligations imposées par loi aux docteurs en médecine.

Art. 30.—Un règlement délibéré en conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique déterminera les conditions dans lesquelles : 1^o un officier de santé pourra obtenir le grade de docteur en médecine ; 2^o un dentiste qui bénéficie des dispositions transitoires ci-après pourra obtenir le diplôme de chirurgien-dentiste.

Art. 31.—Les élèves qui, au moment de l'application de la présente loi, auront pris leur première inscription pour l'officier de santé, pourront continuer leurs études médicales et obtenir le diplôme d'officier de santé.

Art. 32.—Le droit d'exercer l'art dentaire est maintenu à tout dentiste justifiant qu'il est inscrit au rôle des patentés au 1^{er} janvier 1892.

Les dentistes se trouvant dans les conditions indiquées au paragraphe précédent n'auront le droit de pratiquer l'anesthésie qu'avec l'assistance d'un docteur ou d'un officier de santé.

Les dentistes qui contreviendront aux dispositions du paragraphe précédent tomberont sous le coup des peines portées au deuxième paragraphe de l'article 19.

Art. 33.—Le droit de continuer l'exercice de leur profession est maintenu aux sages-femmes de 1^{re} et de 2^e classe reçues en vertu des articles, 30, 31 et 32 de la loi du 19 ventôse an XI ou des décrets et arrêtés ministériels ultérieurs.

Art. 34.—La présente loi ne sera exécutoire qu'un an après sa promulgation.

Art. 35.—Des règlements d'administration publique détermineront les conditions d'application de la présente loi à l'Algérie et aux colonies et fixeront les dispositions transitoires ou spéciales qu'il sera nécessaire d'établir ou de maintenir.

Un règlement délibéré en conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique déterminera les épreuves qu'auront à subir, pour obtenir le titre de docteur, les jeunes gens des colonies françaises ayant suivi les cours d'une école de médecine existant dans une colonie.

Art. 36.—Sont et demeurent abrogés, à partir du moment où la présente loi sera exécutoire, les dispositions de la loi du 19 ventôse an XI et généralement toutes les dispositions de lois et règlements contraires à la présente loi.

La présente loi, délibérée et adoptée par le Sénat et par la Chambre des députés, sera exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait à Paris, le 30 novembre 1892.

CARNOT.

Par le Président de la République :

Le président du conseil, ministre de l'intérieur,

ÉMILE LOUBET.

Le garde des sceaux, ministre de la justice et des cultes,

L. RICARD

Le ministre de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts,

LÉON BOURGEOIS.

Le ministre des affaires étrangères,

RIBOT.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PRECEDING "LOI" MADE ON JULY 25, 1893.

Le Président de la République française,

Sur le rapport du ministre de l'instruction publique, des beaux-arts et des cultes ;

Vu l'article 5 de la loi du 30 novembre 1892 ;

Vu la loi du 27 février 1880 ;

Le conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique entendu,

Décrète :

Art. 1^{er}.—Les médecins pourvus d'un diplôme étranger qui postulent le grade de docteur en médecine peuvent obtenir dispense partielle ou totale des inscriptions et dispense partielle des examens exigés pour ce grade.

Art. 2.—La dispense d'examens ne peut en aucun cas porter sur plus de trois épreuves.

Art. 3.—Les dispenses sont accordées par le ministre de l'instruction publique après avis de la faculté compétente et du comité consultatif de l'enseignement public.

Art. 4.—Le ministre de l'instruction publique, des beaux-arts et des cultes est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Marly-le-Roi, le 25 juillet 1893.

CARNOT.

Par le Président de la République :

Le ministre de l'instruction publique,

des beaux-arts et des cultes,

R. POINCARÉ.

The Articles that contain the Decrees that apply to Foreign Medical Practitioners are, in English, as follows :—

“ Art. 1.—Medical men possessing a Foreign Diploma, who wish to acquire the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, may obtain a partial or total exemption from the ‘Inscriptions’ (quarterly registrations), and a partial exemption from the examinations required for this Diploma (Doctor of Medicine).

“ Art. 2.—The exemption from examinations cannot apply to more than three of them (out of the five).

“ Art. 3.—The exemptions are granted by the Minister of Public Instruction on the advice of the competent faculty and of the Consultative Committee of Public Instruction.

“ Art. 4.—The Minister of Public Instruction, Fine Arts, and Religion is entrusted with the execution of the present Decree.

(5) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN GERMANY.

(a) Despatch to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Berlin: *August 22, 1891.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship translation of the Law in Germany respecting the Medical Examinations, together with a Memorandum embodying the principal points of the Law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Précis of the Law in Germany respecting Medical Examinations.

For practising the healing art within the German Empire no special official permission is required, but anyone wishing to practise as a doctor, or under any similar title, or wishing to be recognised or entrusted with official duties as such by the State or the authorities of a Commune, must have received a certificate according to § 29 of the "Reichs-Gewerbeordnung." The certificate will only be given to those who have passed the German Medical Examinations.

The Notifications of the Chancellor of the Empire of June 2, 1883, deal with the Medical Examinations and the conditions under which they are held (No. 25 of the "Centralblatt" for the German Empire, pp. 191-198).

The fees payable for the preliminary examination and for the further examination are given in § 10 and § 24 respectively of these Notifications.

According to § 29, section 4, of the "Reichs-Gewerbeordnung," a dispensation from the examinations can be given to well-known men of science; but the Notification of December 9, 1869 ("Bundes-Gesetzblatt," p. 637), provides that this rule shall only hold good in the case of persons who are to receive an official appointment from a State or a community. The decision as to whether the exception is admissible rests with the State authorities mentioned in § 1 of the Regulations for Medical Examinations.

Memorandum.

To practise the healing art in Germany no special permission is required; but in order to be recognised by the German authorities as a doctor it is necessary, according to § 29 of the "Reichs-Gewerbeordnung," to have received a certificate stating that the final examination, as specified in the Regulations of June 2, 1883, has been passed in all its branches.

This certificate can only be granted by the authorities of certain States of the Empire, viz., Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Grand

Duchy of Saxony, together with the Saxon Duchies; the authorities of Alsace-Lorraine may also grant this certificate.

A preliminary examination must be passed before the candidate can go up for the final examination.

To be admitted to the preliminary examination the candidate must show:—

(a) That he has gone through a course of Classical study at a Gymnasium within the Empire.

(b) That he has studied Medicine for at least four terms at a University within the Empire, but he may apply to be admitted to the examination within the last six weeks of his fourth term.

No exceptions to these rules are admitted, except by the authority of the Chancellor of the Empire and the officials of the State concerned.

In the preliminary examination the candidate must pass in Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.

Should he fail in any of these subjects, he may be admitted to re-examination in that subject after the lapse of a certain time.

The fees for the preliminary examination amount to 36 marks (£1. 16s.).

The further examination is held by a Commission appointed by the State authorities.

For admission to the further examination the candidate must show:—

1. That he has completed a course of study at a Higher Gymnasium within the Empire.

2. That he has studied Medicine for at least nine terms at Universities within the Empire.

Only under exceptional circumstances will a course of study at a non-German University be considered as equivalent.

3. That he has passed the preliminary examination, and that he has subsequently studied Medicine at a University for four terms.

4. That he has practised for at least two terms each at a Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical Hospital; that he has delivered at least two women in the presence of the Lecturer or of the Assistant Doctor of the hospital; and that he has visited an Ophthalmic Hospital for at least one term as a Practitioner.

5. He must give a short account of his previous life.

The subjects of examination are:—

I. Anatomy.

II. Physiology.

III. Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology.

IV. Surgery and Ophthalmic Diseases.

V. Medicine.

VI. Obstetrics and Diseases peculiar to Women.

VII. Hygiene.

At the conclusion of each part of the examination the result is made known to the candidate. Should he have failed in any part of the examination, he will be admitted to a second examination in that part after a certain time has elapsed, at latest in the following examination year.

Should he fail for the third time, he cannot be examined again except under special circumstances.

The fees for the further examination amount altogether to 200 marks (£10).

Persons who have not passed these examinations and received the certificate in accordance with § 29 of the "Reichs-Gewerbeordnung" will only be recognised as doctors by the German authorities in Germany if they are well-known men of science, and have received an official appointment from a State or community. The decision as to whether the exception is admissible rests with the Chancellor of the Empire (§ 27) and the authorities of the States mentioned in § 1 of the Regulations for Medical Examinations of June 2, 1888.

Notification of July 2, 1883, concerning Medical Examinations.

Under the provisions of § 29 of the Industrial Code ("Gewerbeordnung") of the 21st June, 1869, the Bundesrath has ordered as follows:—

(A.)—*Central Authorities who may give Certificates.*

§ 1. The following are entitled to give certificates for the profession of medical practitioner within the territory of the Empire:—

(1.) The central authorities of those States of the Empire which have one or more Universities; consequently, at the present time, the competent Ministries of the Kingdom of Prussia, of the Kingdom of Bavaria, of the Kingdom of Saxony, of the Kingdom of Würtemberg, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Ministries of the Grand Duchy of Saxony and of the Saxon Duchies acting in common.

(2.) The Ministry for Alsace-Lorraine.

The certificate is drawn up according to the form annexed.

(B.)—*Regulations concerning the Proof of Fitness to be a Medical Practitioner.*

§ 2. To obtain the certificate the medical examination must have been satisfactorily passed in all its branches.

§ 3. The examination can be passed before the Medical Examination Commission of any University in the German Empire.

The Commission, including the President and his Deputy, is appointed by the proper authority (§ 1) for the examinations taking place in each year (§ 4, paragraph 1), after consultation with the Medical Faculty of the University concerned, from among persons of suitable professional acquirements.

The President conducts the examination. He may be present at any part of it. He sees that the provisions of the Regulations respecting the examinations are scrupulously followed. He decides who is to represent a member temporarily prevented from attending. He reports to the

superior authorities at the end of every year upon the proceedings of the Commission, and renders an account of fees received.

§ 4. The examinations begin annually in November, and are not to be continued beyond the middle of July of the following year.

Requests to be admitted to the examination are to be sent in to the proper authorities (§ 1) by the 1st November. Requests sent in later can only be considered on special grounds.

Candidates who complete the fixed time of study at Easter require a special permit to be admitted to examination before the middle of July. This is only given under exceptional circumstances, and never unless the request is received before the 1st April.

With the request must be sent in original—

(1.) A certificate that the course of study at a German Gymnasium teaching Arts has been completed.

The certificate from a Gymnasium outside the Empire will only be considered sufficient under exceptional circumstances.

(2.) A University certificate ("Universitäts Abgangszeugniss") testifying to at least nine half-yearly terms of medical study at German Universities.

Medical study at a University outside of the Empire can only be taken into account under exceptional circumstances, and only under such circumstances will time be wholly or partially reckoned which has been employed in another course of University study.

(3.) The certificate that the candidate has passed the preliminary medical examination at a University within the Empire, and that he has afterwards devoted at least four terms to a University course of medical study.

(4.) Proof, as furnished by certificates of the Directors of Hospitals ("Klinischen Dirigenten"), that the candidate has practised for at least two terms each at a surgical, medical, and lying-in hospital, that he has himself delivered at least two women in the presence of the Lecturer or of the Assistant Doctor, and that he has visited a hospital for diseases of the eye for at least one year as a practising student.

In the case of Students in the Army Medical Schools in Berlin, the certificates (2) and (4) will be issued by the authorities of those establishments.

(5.) A short account of his previous life.

A copy of this notice is to be inclosed with the order of admission to the examination.

The candidate must present himself before the President of the Examining Commission without being specially summoned within three weeks after receipt of the order to take part in the examination. He must produce this order, as also the receipt for the examination fees (§ 24).

§ 5. The examination comprises the following sections:—

I. Anatomy.

II. Physiology.

III. Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology.

IV. Surgery, and a knowledge of the diseases of the eye.

V. Medicine.

VI. Obstetrics and diseases of women.

VII. Hygiene.

§ 6.—I. In the Anatomical Examination the candidate is required :

(1.) To explain on a dead body according to form, place, and relative position ("situs") the parts that are in one of the chief cavities ("Haupthöhle") of the human body, or lay bare and describe topographically a part of the trunk or of the extremities.

(2.) Explain a dissection prepared by himself ("Anatomisches Präparat"), and discuss a question of osteology ("Knochenlehre"); also one on Enterology, Neurology, or Angiology ("Gefäßlehre") from dissections ("Präparaten") laid before him.

(3.) Prepare and discuss a microscopic anatomical dissection ("Präparat"), and solve a problem in histology.

§ 7.—II. In the Physiological Examination the candidate has to show his knowledge *rivâ voce* in answering two questions.

§ 8.—III. In the examination on Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology the candidate must show himself able to :

(1.) Dissect completely at least one of the three chief cavities of a dead body, and at once draw up a statement of the condition he found it in.

(2.) Discuss one or more pathological anatomical dissections ("Präparats"), one of them with the help of the microscope, and to answer a question on General Pathology and one on Pathological Anatomy.

§ 9.—The tests in Divisions I to III, as also in Division VII (§§ 6 to 8 and 13), must be conducted by an Examiner. In no Division may more than four candidates be examined at the same time.

§ 10.—IV. The Surgical and Ophthalmic Examination comprises four parts, of which three relate to General Surgery, and the fourth to Ophthalmic Surgery.

(A.) The examination in the three Surgical parts of this Division will be conducted by two Examiners in the Surgical division of one of the greater hospitals, in a hospital connected with a University ("Universitäts Klinik"), or on the patients of a dispensary.

The candidate is required :

(1 a.) To examine two different patients on consecutive days in the presence of the Examiner; to determine the case history, the diagnosis, and the prognosis, as also the course of treatment. The candidate must at once enter the condition of the patient in a register, which register is to be signed by the Examiner, and on the same day he must draw up at home a critical report upon the illness, signed and dated, and give it to the Examiner on the next day.

(1 b.) To visit at least once a day, and, should the Examiner require it, twice a day, the two patients assigned to him. He must enter the course of the illness and the nature of the treatment in his report in the form of a sick-register, and in case of death ensuing before the end of the seven days, he must draw up a critical report in writing with special regard to the conditions found at the *post-mortem* examination.

Should the patient assigned to the candidate require no further treatment before the end of the seven days, the Examiner decides whether the candidate should undertake the care of another patient.

While visiting his patients the candidate must show his knowledge of surgical treatment and his ability to perform small surgical operations on other patients.

2. To answer, *vivâ voce*, a question in surgery, mentioning and criticising the methods that would be employed to perform the corresponding operation discussed on a dead body; also to tie the arteries on the body, and to show such knowledge in the use of surgical instruments as is required for a practising doctor.

3. To answer, *vivâ voce*, a question on fractures and dislocations, to demonstrate the process on the model or on a patient, and to apply a bandage in the proper manner.

The questions under 2 and 3 are to be answered in the presence of both Examiners. Each Examiner must be present at least three times (1 *b*) when the candidate is visiting the patient.

He must go through the report with the candidate, and, should it be required, cause him to supplement it.

The patients (1 *a* and 1 *b*) are assigned to the Examiners by the authorities of the hospital; only under exceptional circumstances may the same patient be made use of for examining more than one candidate in the course of the same examination.

Not more than three candidates may be admitted at once to the clinical part of this division of the examination (1 *a* and 1 *b*); to the technical parts (2 and 3) not more than six candidates may be admitted at once.

(B) The fourth part, which relates especially to diseases of the eye, is conducted by one Examiner.

The candidate is required to examine a patient in the presence of the Examiner, to determine the case history, the diagnosis, and the prognosis of the malady, as also the course of treatment. He must at once enter the condition of the patient in a register, which register is to be signed by the Examiner, and the same day he must draw up at home a critical report upon the illness, signed and dated, and give it to the Examiner on the next day.

The candidate must then treat the patient during three consecutive days, and must show on other cases during this time that he has an elementary knowledge of the diseases of the eye.

§ 11.—V. The medical examination is held by two Examiners in the medical division of one of the larger hospitals, or in a hospital attached to a University, or on patients of a town dispensary.

The candidate is required:

(1 *a.*) To visit two different patients on consecutive days in the presence of his Examiner. He must determine the case history, the diagnosis and the prognosis, as also the course of treatment. He must at once enter the condition of the patient in a register, which register is to be signed by the Examiner, and the same day he must draw up at home a critical report

upon the illness, signed and dated, and give it to the Examiner on the next day.

(1 b.) To visit at least once a day, and, should the Examiner require it, twice a day, the two patients assigned to him. He must enter the course of the illness and the nature of the treatment in his report in the form of a sick-register, and in case of death ensuing before the end of the seven days he must draw up a critical report in writing with special regard to the conditions found at the *post-mortem* examination.

Should the patient assigned to the candidate require no further treatment before the end of the seven days, the Examiner decides whether the candidate should undertake the care of another patient.

While visiting the patients the candidate must also show his knowledge of internal maladies and their treatment, as also of children's illnesses and of mental derangements.

(2.) Within a given time, and in the presence of the Examiner, to answer in writing several questions in prescriptions, to prescribe the maximum doses of several medicinal substances, and to show *viva voce* that he is possessed of the necessary knowledge in pharmaceutical science and in toxicology.

This part of the examination may be transferred to a third Examiner.

In respect to the visits to the hospitals, at which the Examiners must be present, the discussion of the reports on the maladies, and the assignment of patients, the regulations under § 10 (a) apply.

Not more than three candidates may be admitted at once to each examination.

§ 12.—VI. The examination in obstetrics and in women's diseases is to be conducted by two Examiners in a public lying-in hospital.

The candidate is required :

(1 a.) To examine the woman who is lying-in in the presence of one of the Examiners, or, should he be unable to attend, in the presence of one of the Assistant Doctors of the establishment. He must set down the moment of childbirth, the condition of the child, the prognosis, and the treatment to be followed. At a normal birth he must furnish the necessary help, as also at an abnormal birth, when, if required, he must assist in performing the necessary operations. Within the next four-and-twenty hours after the birth he must draw up a critical report, and give it on the next day, signed and dated, to the Examiner.

(1 b.) After her confinement, the candidate must visit the woman twice daily; and supplement his report on the course of treatment to be followed with respect to the woman and the child, and on any maladies which he may observe in either. During this time he must show himself competent before the same Examiner to make a diagnosis of pregnancy, and show a knowledge of the puerperal condition of women's illnesses; and should the woman die within the seven days, he must make a *post-mortem* examination and draw up a critical report.

Should the woman require no further treatment before the lapse of the seven days, the Examiner decides whether another patient is to be assigned to him.

(2.) In a special examination he must show, in the presence of both Examiners, his knowledge of such operations in cases of childbirth as are well known to science. He must make a diagnosis on the model of various abnormal positions of the foetus; show himself able to assist delivery by turning the child, and prove his skill in the use of the forceps.

Should there not be enough patients in the establishment in connection with which the examination is held, the Head Physician may cause the examination to be conducted on patients under treatment in the town dispensary. More than one candidate may not be tested on any woman in her confinement (1 a).

More than four candidates may not be admitted at the same time to the Technical Examination on the model.

§ 13.—VII. In the examination on Hygiene, the candidate is to be examined by one Examiner *vivâ voce* on two questions (§ 14) in the presence of the President.

No candidate is to be examined more than fifteen minutes in this part of the examination.

§ 14. The questions prescribed under § 6, Nos. 2, 3, § 7, § 8, No. 2, § 10 (a), Nos. 2, 3, and § 13, will be settled by lot. For this purpose the Commission must collect a series of questions, as comprehensive as possible, which is to be revised annually before the beginning of the examinations.

The Examiner may add further general questions to those which have been drawn by lot.

§ 15. All medical students may be admitted for examination to the three first Divisions and to the seventh Division; to the fourth, fifth, and sixth Divisions of the examination those students are admitted who have practised or attended lectures at the hospital in which the examination is held.

§ 16. After every part of the examination a special report will be drawn up for every candidate, mentioning the subjects in which he has been examined. If unsatisfactory, this report will be marked "Insufficient," or "Bad," and the reasons will be briefly stated.

§ 17. The questions set to each candidate, and the patients assigned to him, must not be made known till the beginning of each section of the examination. In general, there must not be an interval of more than eight days between each part of the examination. At the end of each part of the examination the Examiners must send in the papers to the President without delay.

Only those candidates who have passed Division I will be admitted to Division II, and to Divisions III to VII only those who have passed Divisions I and II. The President decides the order in which Divisions III to VII are to be passed. But Division VI must never immediately follow Division III.

A candidate who has not passed satisfactorily in one of the Divisions III to VII may decide, as far as circumstances allow, whether, before passing in the subject in which he has failed, he will go on to another subject of the same Division, or to another part of the examination.

§ 18. The result of the examinations in Divisions II and VII, as also of every part of the remaining Division, will be submitted to a separate criticism, and marked (1) "Very Good," (2) "Good," (3) "Sufficient," (4) "Insufficient," (5) "Bad."

If out of two Examiners one gives the mark "Insufficient" or "Bad," his decision is conclusive.

§ 19. When a whole Division of the examination has been passed, an average is taken by dividing the sum of the marks by the number of the subdivisions (§ 18, clause 1). In taking this average, 0·5, or any higher fraction that may result in the Division, will be reckoned as a whole; fractions less than 0·5 will be neglected.

§ 20. If the result is pronounced "Bad" or "Insufficient," the candidate must be re-examined in that Division or Subdivision of the examination.

If the result is "Insufficient," the candidate may not be examined before an interval of three months has elapsed; if "Bad," not before six months.

If the candidate has only failed in a Subdivision, the interval must be at least six weeks, or three months, according to the marks he received.

Under any circumstances, the re-examination must take place at latest in the next examination year, otherwise the previous examinations have to be passed again. An exception can only be made on special grounds.

The amount of time that is to elapse before re-examination is determined by the authorities (§ 1), and communicated by the President to the candidate. For this purpose the papers are sent in to the authorities with a critical report.

A second re-examination takes place in the presence of the President.

A candidate who fails twice will not be re-examined except on special grounds.

§ 21. When the candidate has passed all the Divisions of the examination, the average will be taken as in § 19.

The documents relating to the examination are then handed to the authorities (§ 1) by the President, for the issue of the certificate.

§ 22. Any candidate who fails to report himself personally at the proper time to the President (§ 4), or does not appear at the times fixed for the examinations, is liable, at the request of the President, to have his examination put off by the authorities till the next examination year.

§ 23. The examination can only be continued or repeated before the same Commission at which it was begun, unless there be special reasons to the contrary.

Certificates inclosed in the petition for admission to the examination (§ 4, figures 1-4) are only to be given back to the candidate when the whole examination is passed. Should he require his papers sooner, all the authorities concerned must be informed, through the agency of the Chancellor of the Empire, that the candidate has begun but not finished his examination, and that the papers have been returned to him at his own request. Remarks concerning the result of his examination, as far as it has proceeded, are to be entered on the original of his University certificate.

§ 24. The fees for the whole examination amount to 200 marks. The items are as follows :—

For Division I	Marks. 20
Subdivision 1	Marks. 6
" 2	7
" 3	7
For Division II	12
For Division III	16
Subdivision 1	10
" 2	6
For Division IV	57
Subdivisions 1 (a) and 1 (b) . . .	25
" 2	10
" 3	10
" 4	12
For Division V	35
Subdivisions 1 (a) and 1 (b) . . .	25
" 2	10
For Division VI	24
Subdivisions 1 (a) and 1 (b) . . .	12
" 2	12
For Division VII	6
For materials and expenses of administration . . .	30
 Total	 200

On re-examination in any particular Division or Subdivision the candidate must pay, besides the fee due as above, a sum of 4 marks towards materials and expenses of administration.

§ 25. A candidate who withdraws from the examination, or who fails, receives back the fees for those parts in which he has not been examined, and a proportionate amount of the fees for materials.

§ 26. At the conclusion of the examination year, lists of the successful candidates, with the papers referring to their examination, will be submitted to the Chancellor of the Empire. The papers are eventually returned to the authorities.

(C.)—*Dispensations.*

§ 27. The Chancellor of the Empire and the competent State authorities (§ 1) decide as to the exceptions provided for in § 4, section 3, section 4, Nos. 1 and 2, § 20, sections 4 and 6, § 23, section 1.

(D.)—*Final Transitional Regulations.*

§ 28. The above Regulations come into force on the 1st December, 1883.

§ 29. Candidates who, before the 1st December, 1883, have passed the preliminary examination under the old conditions, will be allowed to take

part in the further examination if they show that they have fulfilled the conditions required by the previous Regulations.

§ 30. All previous Regulations concerning medical examinations are annulled.

Notification of June, 1883, respecting the Preliminary Medical Examination.

In connection with the Notification concerning medical examinations (§ 4, section 3) of the 2nd June, 1883, the Federal Council has decided as follows:—

§ 1. The preliminary examination can only be passed before the Examining Commission of the University at which the candidate has matriculated. Exceptions can only be allowed by the Chancellor of the Empire and the competent State authorities.

The examining Commission consists of the Dean of the Medical Faculty as President, and of the University Lecturers in the subjects in which the examination is held (§ 5 (1)). It is summoned each year by the State authorities (§ 1 of the Notification concerning medical examinations of the 2nd June, 1883) after the Medical Faculty have been consulted.

§ 2. The President conducts the examination. He decides who is to represent a member of the Commission temporarily prevented from attending, and sees that the Regulations for the conduct of the examination are duly followed.

As many examinations take place in one term as are necessary to meet the number of applications. Applications must be sent in a fortnight before the time fixed for closing the lectures, or they will not be taken into consideration in the current term. The President fixes the time for the examination, and summons the members of the Examining Commission.

Not more than four candidates may be admitted to one examination.

§ 3. Applications for admission to the examination are to be addressed to the President.

To be admitted to the examination it is necessary that the candidate should produce—

(a) A certificate that he has completed his studies at a "Humanistisch" Gymnasium of the German Empire teaching Arts.

(b) A certificate that he has studied medicine for at least four terms (half-years) at Universities of the German Empire. He may, however, be admitted to the examination within the last six weeks of his fourth term.

With regard to the validity of a certificate from a Gymnasium outside the German Empire, and to the question whether a course of medical study at a foreign University or time devoted at a University to other than medical studies may be taken into consideration, the provisions of the Notification of the 2nd June, 1883 (§ 4, sections 1 and 2, and § 27), apply.

The certificates under (b) are to be furnished from the University register, and, in case the candidate has previously studied at another University, by the original certificate of the latter.

§ 4. If it is decided to admit the candidate to the examination, he will be summoned in writing by the President, upon payment of the fees, at least two days before the examination begins. A copy of the present Notification must be inclosed.

Should a candidate not appear at the right time without a proper excuse, he forfeits half of his fees, and his examination is deferred till one of the next occasions when examinations are held.

§ 5. The examination is conducted *vivā voce*, and in public, in the presence of the President. The Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, and Botany will examine in those subjects (§ 1). A Lecturer on Anatomy or Zoology will examine in zoology.

The candidate must pass a thorough examination in anatomy and physiology, in physics, and in chemistry. In the examination in chemistry he must also show that he has the necessary knowledge of mineralogy. In zoology the elements of comparative anatomy and physiology are chiefly required. In botany the student has to show that he has a general knowledge of systematic botany, especially with regard to medicinal herbs, and a knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of plants.

A quarter of an hour of examination is the maximum time for each candidate in each subject.

A candidate who has obtained the degree of "Doctor" at a German University on an examination in the natural sciences will only be examined in those subjects which he did not take up for that degree.

§ 6. A schedule will be drawn up for each candidate, in which the subjects, with the general results of the examination in each, as also the marks obtained, will be entered by the Examiner. This schedule is to be signed by the President and the members of the Commission, and preserved in the archives of the Faculty.

§ 7. Every examiner will mark with the following terms: (1) "Very good," (2) "Good," (3) "Sufficient," (4) "Insufficient," (5) "Bad."

For each of the four first subjects (§ 5, section 1) one mark will be given; in botany and zoology the two marks will be counted as one. Candidates must obtain at least the mark "Sufficient" in all subjects. If this is the case, the average of the marks will be taken by adding together those received in the different subjects, and dividing the result by 5. In taking this average, 0·5 or higher fractions will be counted as a whole.

A candidate getting "Insufficient" or "Bad" in any subject must be re-examined in that subject. Zoology and botany will be reckoned as one subject for this purpose.

The time that must elapse before re-examination depends upon the marks received and the number of subjects in which the candidate has failed. It is fixed by the President, after consultation with the Examiner, and varies from two to six months.

§ 8. This re-examination can take place, after the lapse of the proper interval (§ 7), at another University, if the candidate has matriculated there.

§ 9. At the conclusion of each examination the President must within two days announce the result, and the date, if any fixed, for re-examination, to the University authorities.

Should the candidate leave the University before he has completed his preliminary examination, an entry must be made to that effect on his certificate.

If successful, the candidate receives a certificate according to the inclosed form.

Should the candidate have to be re-examined, he will receive a notification to that effect, instead of his marks.

§ 10. The fees for the whole examination and the certificate amount to 36 marks.

Of these, 5 marks go as fees to the President, and 5 marks to the Examiners in each subject; the remainder is to cover general expenses. Doctors of Philosophy and of Natural Science have, in the case of § 5, section 4, only to pay the President's fees and the fees for those subjects in which they are examined. At a second examination, the fees for the President and the members of the Commission must be paid again.

The State authorities (§ 1) decide as to the application of fees forfeited under the provisions of § 4.

§ 11. The above provisions come into force on the 1st October, 1883.

§ 12. All previous Regulations respecting the preliminary medical examination are annulled.

(6) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN HUNGARY.

(a) Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Budapest: *September 9, 1883.*

MY LORD, --With reference to your Lordship's Despatch No. 6 of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, a memorandum containing information which has been supplied to me by the Minister of the Interior, in reply to the request which I had addressed to His Excellency relative to the regulations in force with regard to the Practice of Medicine by Foreign Practitioners in this country.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) RALPH MILBANKE.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

(b) Memorandum.

In accordance with Article XIV of the Law of 1876, the Practice of Medicine in Hungary by Practitioners who have obtained their Diplomas at Foreign Universities, is only admitted after the necessary confirmation of such Diplomas in Hungary ("à la suite d'une Notification réglement-

taire"), unless special regulations on the matter should have formed the subject of international conventions.

The Government has indeed the power, as occasion arises, of allowing Surgeon-Doctors (*médecins-chirurgiens*) or Doctor-Chemists (*pharmacien*s) who have obtained the title of Doctor at a Foreign University to bear such title even without the conditions stated above.

They do not, however, thereby acquire the right of practising their profession on Hungarian territory.

As no special convention at present exists between Great Britain and Hungary on this subject, a Diploma obtained at an English University does not authorise the practice of Medicine in this country unless the condition above mentioned has been fulfilled.

(7) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN ITALY.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Rome : *September 26, 1892.*

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch marked "Commercial," of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to enclose the translation of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledging the receipt of the Memorandum, showing the conditions under which Foreign Medical Practitioners are allowed to practise medicine in the United Kingdom, and explaining the treatment in this respect accorded to foreign doctors and surgeons in Italy.

I have the honour to be,

With great truth and respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) VIVIAN.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs :

September 22, 1892.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Y. E.'s note of the 29th of August last, and to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the Memorandum drawn up by administration of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL in England with regard to the exercise of the Medical profession by foreigners in the United Kingdom.

I at once communicated this Memo. to my colleague, the Minister of the Interior.

With regard to Italy, the Sanitary Law of the 22nd of December, 1888, and the Law of the 13th of November, 1859, on Public Education, both of which are in force, prescribe that foreign doctors and surgeons may exercise their profession provided that they are furnished with a professional qualification (*abilitazione*) granted by one of the Royal Universities.

Moreover, foreign doctors and surgeons can practise, without complying with this condition, when they are summoned from outside the kingdom to attend special cases, and so can foreign doctors and surgeons who in Italy practise among foreigners alone.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) For the Minister,

H.E. *The LORD VIVIAN,*

&c., &c., &c.

MALVEN.

(8) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

(a) Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Copy.

No. 67 Commercial.

The Hague: *October 7, 1893.*

MY LORD,—In reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 16 of this series, of the 25th August last, desiring me to procure information respecting the conditions under which Foreign, and, therefore, also English, Medical Practitioners are allowed to practise in the Netherlands, I have the honour to state that by the Law of December 25, 1878, Foreign Medical Practitioners, in order to qualify for practice in this country, were called upon to pass the several examinations required of a Dutchman intending to practise Medicine.

Under a new law, bearing the date of December 12, 1892, and revising the preceding law referred to, a provision is inserted (*see Article III*) to the effect that foreign Medical Practitioners, in possession of certain Diplomas, and who have passed certain examinations in their own country, may obtain exemption from part of the examination hitherto required of them in this country.

The measure fixing what particular Diplomas or Certificates shall confer on their possessor the exemption in question, and determining the nature and extent of such exemption, has not yet been drawn up. It is

in course of preparation, but I am informed, on inquiry, that some considerable time may elapse before its completion.

I have the honour to enclose, herewith, a copy of a note which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom the Memorandums, referred to in your Lordship's Despatches Nos. 15 and 16 of this series, had been duly transmitted, together with copies and translations of the two Laws of December 25, 1878, and December 12, 1892, bearing on this subject.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HORACE RUMFOLD.

The EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. &c.

(b) Extract from the Law of the 12th December, 1892.

Art. 3. The following paragraphs shall be annexed to this article:—
“All persons who, after having passed the examination, have acquired the right to practise Medicine in all its branches in another kingdom or in one of the Netherlands colonies or possessions beyond sea, may be wholly or in part exempted from the Theoretical Medical and from the preceding Examinations, and from the necessity of exhibiting the Declaration and the Certificate mentioned in the third paragraph of Art. 2.

“By general administrative regulations, after receiving the opinion of the Senates of the Universities, we will indicate what Certificates or Diplomas confer exemption on their possessors, and how far that exemption extends.”

(9) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN NORWAY.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

No. 19

[Commercial.]

Stockholm : *February 13, 1893.*

MY LORD,—On receipt of your Lordship's circular of this series, dated August 23 last, Sir F. PLUNKETT duly forwarded to the Swedish-Norwegian Government the Memorandum showing the conditions under which Foreign Medical Practitioners are allowed to practise Medicine in England, and at the same time expressed the hope of Her Majcsty's Government that the liberal treatment accorded to Foreign Medical men in Great Britain may lead to a corresponding treatment of British Medical men in Sweden and Norway.

I have now the honour to transmit copy of a note from Count LEWENHAUPT on this subject, together with translation of two Norwegian laws forwarded by His Excellency.

The Norwegian Government, it is stated, can already authorise individual Foreign Medical men to practise in Norway in practically the same degree in which British law permits foreigners to practise in the United Kingdom, though the Government are not at present prepared to give any general authorisation to English Medical men for this purpose.

As regards Sweden, the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that he is expecting a communication on the subject of Foreign Practitioners in this country from the department concerned.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's

Most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) HUGH GOUGH.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c.

Stockholm : le 8 février 1893

MONSIEUR,—Par une lettre du 29 août dernier sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT a bien voulu transmettre à ce Ministère un mémoire élaboré par le Conseil-Gén. Médical du Royaume-Uni et rendant compte des conditions sous lesquelles les médecins étrangers sont admis à exercer leur métier en Angleterre.

Le Ministre s'est en même temps, tout en appelant mon attention sur le traitement libéral dont jouissent sous ce rapport dans le Royaume-Uni les médecins étrangers, fait l'interprète de l'espoir de votre gouvernement que les facilités accordées par la législation anglaise à cet égard puissent amener un traitement correspondant des médecins anglais tenant pratique dans les Royaumes-Unis.

Je n'ai pas manqué de communiquer le contenu de cette lettre aux Ministères compétents de Suède et de Norvège, et le Ministre de la Justice et de la Police à Christiania m'informe maintenant à ce propos que d'après la législation actuellement en vigueur le gouvernement peut accorder l'autorisation de pratiquer le métier de médecin aux personnes qui, sans avoir passé en Norvège les examens exigés, justifient d'une manière satisfaisante de ce qu'ils possèdent les connaissances nécessaires. De cette manière il est possible d'autoriser les médecins étrangers à exercer leur métier dans le pays dans essentiellement la même mesure dans laquelle la législation anglaise permet aux médecins étrangers de pratiquer dans le Royaume-Uni.

Le Département fait en outre observer qu'on ne se voit pas à même, pour le moment, de donner une autorisation générale en vue d'admettre les médecins anglais dûment qualifiés à exercer leur métier en Norvège, attendu qu'une pareille autorisation devra nécessairement pour chaque cas spécial dépendre d'un examen des circonstances particulières.

Je joins à ce pli des exemplaires des deux lois qui régissent les matières en Norvège.

En me réservant de vous faire connaître en son temps la réponse à ce même sujet que j'attends du Ministère Royal des Cultes Suédois je vous prie, etc.

(Signé) LEWENHAUPT.

Law amending and supplementing the Quack Doctors' Law Amendment Act of 29th April, 1871:—

We OSCAR by the grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and the Vends,

Make known :

That the following Bill, passed on the 7th of May this year at the present ordinary session of the "Storling" (Parliament), has been laid before us.

Article 3 of the Quack Doctors' Law Amendment Act of 29th April, 1871, shall hereafter read as follows :

If a person who has neither passed the medical professional examination in this kingdom, nor obtained a license from the King for medical practice, treats sick people, and while doing so either :

(a) has given himself a title or designation (such as docto or physician-surgeon) which is apt to induce the public to suppose that he is an authorised doctor, or has otherwise, in the case of some person who has requested or consented to use his services, improperly given himself out to such person as authorised to practise medicine ; or

(b) uses such medicine as the apothecaries are forbidden to supply to the public generally ; or

(c) is little else but a vagabond ; or

(d) has not been residing in this kingdom for three years ; or

(e) has undergone penal servitude in this country ; he shall be punished with fines or imprisonment.

The same punishment shall also be applicable to any one who without such license as is mentioned in this § treats sick persons, and while doing so, without permission of the Sanitary Committee concerned, prescribes for such dangerous epidemic or contagious diseases as in accordance with the Sanitary laws in force are to be regarded as placed under the special care of the public authorities.

The above We have ratified and established, and We hereby do ratify and establish these Articles as a Law under our hand and the great Seal.

Given at the Royal Palace in Stockholm on this 6th day of June, 1889.

(Signed) OSCAR.

Law amending the law for the prevention of quackery:—

We CARL (Charles) by the grace of God, King of Norway and Sweden, of the Goths and the Vends,

Make known: That the following Bill, passed on the 28th of March this year at the present ordinary session of the 'Storling' has been laid before us:

§ 1.

A Medical practitioner's license with or without restriction can be granted by the King to persons who, without having passed the medical professional examination in this kingdom, satisfactorily prove that they possess the knowledge required.

§ 2.

If a person who has obtained a restricted license in accordance with § 1 is found to treat a sick person to a greater extent than his license admits, and while doing so causes serious injury to the sick person's body or health (see law for such offences of the 20th of August, 1842, chap. 15, Sects. 1 and 2), he shall be punished with fines or imprisonment, and shall also be deprived of his license.

§ 3.

If a person, who has neither passed a medical professional examination in this kingdom, nor obtained a Royal license to practise Medicine, treats sick people, and while so doing either:

(a) Pretends to a person who has asked for or consented to use his help that he is authorised to practise; or

(b) uses such medicine as the apothecaries are forbidden to supply to the public generally; or

(c) is little else but a vagabond; or

(d) has not been residing in this kingdom for three years; or

(e) has undergone penal servitude in this country; he shall be punished with fines or imprisonment.

§ 4.

Any person who, not having the authorisation (examination, certificate, or Royal license) mentioned in Article 3, treats a sick person, and while doing so causes serious injury to such sick person's body or health, shall be

punished with fines or imprisonment, and if he repeats the offence, or else has been already punished under Article 2, he shall be punished with fines or imprisonment of the 5th degree.

§ 5.

Should serious injury to body or health be caused to any person entitled by reason of service, contract, or poverty to medical treatment at the expense of another, such other person shall be punishable by fine if, in carrying out his obligation as above mentioned, he has caused the person requiring treatment to be treated by an unlicensed practitioner.

§ 6.

The above-mentioned punishments will not be enforced in the case offence incurs greater punishment under the ordinary law.

§ 7.

So much of the law of September 5, 1794, about quack doctors, &c., as has not been already repealed is herewith repealed, as are also all provisions in existing legislation contrary to this Act.

The above we have ratified and established, and we hereby do ratify and establish these Articles as a Law.

Given at the Royal Palace in Stockholm, on the 29th of April, 1871, under our hand and the great Seal.

(Signed) CARL.

(10) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN PORTUGAL.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Lisbon : *January 16, 1893.*

MY LORD,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Commercial Circular, dated August 23, and despatched to this Legation on the 29th November, 1892, Sir G. PETRE duly communicated to the Portuguese Government the Memorandum contained in that Circular, showing the conditions under which Foreign Medical Practitioners are allowed to practise Medicine in Great Britain, and expressed the hope that British Medical men in Portugal might receive correspondingly liberal treatment.

I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a Note, which I have just received from Senh. DO AMARAL in reply, stating that the laws of Portugal on the subject of the practice of Medicine prevent the Portuguese Government from complying with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government upon this subject.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that Senh. DO AMARAL characterises the concessions recently granted by the Portuguese Govern-

ment in favour of British Medical men practising in East Africa as "provisional, limited, and incidental."

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

W. E. GOSCHEN.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c., &c.

(*Translation.*)

Foreign Department, Lisbon :

January 11, 1893.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Note from your Legation of the 3rd ultimo, inclosing a Memorandum showing the conditions under which Foreign Doctors are allowed to practise in England.

In the Note which I had the honour to address to Sir G. G. PETRE on the 5th of that month, I acquainted His Excellency with the measures of a provisional, incidental, and limited nature which were adopted by His Majesty's Government in view of the circumstances pointed out in His Excellency's Note of the 11th of November, which measures are thoroughly in accordance with Nos. 2 and 3 of the *Medical Acts* of 1858 and 1886, referred to in the said Memorandum.

The general laws of this country on the subject of the practise of Medicine prevent His Majesty's Government from complying, as they would like to do, with the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Government as set forth in the concluding part of the Note to which I have now the honour to reply.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCISCO JOAQUIM FERRERIA DO AMARAL.

W. E. GOSCHEN, Esq., &c., &c.

(11) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN ROUMANIA.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Sinaia, October 8, 1893.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch No. 80 of this series, of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Note which I have received from the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, giving the conditions under which Foreign Medical men are allowed to practise in this country.

Applications for permission to practise must be addressed to the Chief Sanitary Board, and must be accompanied by the following papers:—

A certificate of identity or birth, a diploma of bachelor, a certificate proving that the candidate has attended during 4 years the lectures of a Faculty of Medicine, a diploma of Doctor of Medicine, a certificate showing the right of the candidate to practise in the country where the degree of Doctor was conferred, and a fee of 300 francs.

These papers must be translated into Roumanian, unless already drawn up in Latin ; the Superior Sanitary Board verify them, and if they be found in order, the candidate is admitted for examination, the language being Roumanian.

The Board of Examiners is composed of five members, and the subject consist of a Written Examination in Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Legal Medicine, and a *vivâ voce* examination, comprising the different branches of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

When he has passed this examination, the candidate is authorised by the Ministry of the Interior to practise without hindrance in Roumania.

Although the exact place where the examination would be held is not mentioned in the above Summary of the Bulletin referred to in the Note, it is to be inferred, from the fact of the Superior Sanitary Board having its established seat at Bucharest, that it would in all probability take place in the capital, and not in a provincial town.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c., &c.

(12) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN RUSSIA.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

St. Petersburg : *September 7, 1893.*

MY LORD,—In reply to your Lordship's Despatch No. 27 of this series of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to state, for the information of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, that Foreign Medical Practitioners are permitted to follow their profession in Russia only after passing a Medical Examination of a comprehensive kind at the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, or at one of the Russian Universities, and that they must likewise display a knowledge of the Russian language.

According to comparatively recent Regulations, Foreign Practitioners not possessing the Degree of Bachelors of Arts must, before submitting themselves to a professional test, undergo an Examination in all the ordinary subjects of education, and must particularly show a sound knowledge of Greek and Latin.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

(13) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN SPAIN.

[Report will be inserted when received.]

(14) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN SWEDEN.

Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Stockholm : *May 6, 1893.*

MY LORD,—With reference to Mr. GOUGII'S despatch, No. 19 Commercial, of the 13th of February last, showing the conditions under which Foreign Medical men may be allowed to practise their profession in Norway, I have the honour to inclose copy of the reply, which I have now received from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the treatment extended to Foreign Medical men practising in Sweden. .

It appears from this note that the Chancellor of the University has already power to grant, in case of licensed Foreign Practitioners, a certain reduction of the time required here of native Medical Students before they can obtain a license; and that the authorities do not, for the moment, see any reason for according further facilities in this respect.

I beg to forward a pamphlet in German, showing the course of Medical Education in Sweden, which Baron Åkerblom thinks may interest the Medical authorities in England.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

F. B. PLUNKETT.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., &c., &c.

Stockholm : *le 4 mai 1893.*

M. LE MINISTRE.—Pour faire suite à la lettre que ce Ministère a eu l'honneur d'aviser à la Légation de S.M.B. en date du 8 février dernier, au sujet des conditions sous lesquelles les médecins étrangers sont admis à exercer leur métier dans les Royaumes-Unis, j'ai l'honneur maintenant de vous communiquer la réponse que le Ministère Royal des Cultes à Stockholm vient de m'adresser au même propos pour ce qui concerne la Suède.

Il en résulte que l'administration Royale Médicale, à laquelle avait été soumis le mémoire du "GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL," tout en relevant que déjà maintenant, d'après la législation actuellement en vigueur dans ce pays, le chancelier des universités a la faculté d'accorder, en faveur des médecins ayant reçu leurs diplômes à l'étranger et qui se présentent pour

obtenir ici le grade de licencié en Médecine, une certaine réduction du temps prescrit pour le service dans les cliniques, a déclaré être d'avis qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, d'accorder d'autres et plus grandes facilités en vue de l'admission des médecins étrangers à pratiquer en Suède.

En portant ce qui précède à votre connaissance je me permets de joindre à ce pli un exemplaire d'une brochure intitulée "Die Ausbildung der Aerzte in Schweden," par M. le professeur Axel Key, dans laquelle vous trouverez un exposé succinct de la manière dont l'enseignement médical se fait en Suède, et qui offrira peut-être de l'intérêt pour les autorités médicales de votre pays.

Veuillez, etc.,

(Signé) ÅKERHIELM.

(15) MEDICAL PRACTICE IN SWITZERLAND.

(a) Despatch to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Berne: *July 27, 1891.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying Memorandum respecting the formalities necessary to enable British medical men to practise in this country, which has been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

Memorandum.

British medical men who are in possession of a medical diploma authorising them to practise in their own country, and who are desirous of pursuing their calling in Switzerland, must first obtain the Federal diploma by passing the regular medical examination.

Application for permission to present oneself for this examination has to be made to the Federal Medical Board.

The examination is divided into two parts, practical and oral.

The first comprises such subjects as autopsy, microscopic specimens, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, anatomy, obstetrics, ophthalmology, and medical jurisprudence. The second, physiology, pathology, surgery, obstetrics, including gynecology, hygiene, medicine, and therapeutics.

The examination fee is 240 fr. (about £9. 12s.), and the fee for the grant of the Federal diploma 20 fr. (about 16s.).

In the case of distinguished foreigners, who enjoy a high scientific reputation, and who have been in practise for a term of at least ten years the Medieal Board is empowered, if it sees fit, to dispense with the examination altogether, or to substitute for it a summary oral examination in pathologieal anatomy, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, and obstetrics.

British doetors desirous of practising temporarily in any particular loeality must address an application to this effect to the Federal Medieal Board. In the event of no objection being raised by that body, the authorities of the Canton in which the loeality is situated are competent to grant or to refuse the neeessary permission.

With the exception, however, of the Canton of Tessin, where permission is oeeasionally granted to British medical men to practise among their own countrymen, the Cantonal authorities decline, as a rule, to allow any doetor to praetise who has not qualified himself to do so by obtaining the Federal diploma.

(b) Despatch to the EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Berne, August 30, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have not failed, as instructed by your Lordship in your despatch, Circular, Commercial, of the 23rd instant, to communicate to the Federal Government the Memorandum of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL of the United Kingdom relative to the conditions under which Foreign Medieal Practitioners are allowed to praetise in Great Britain, and to express the hope that British medical men may meet with a correspondingly liberal treatment in this country.

Although I shall lose no opportunity of urging on the Federal Government the justice of granting to British medical men in Switzerland the same privileges that Swiss practitioners enjoy in Great Britain, I cannot hold out to your Lordship much hope of my being able to obtain a relaxation of the present rule, which renders it ineumbent on British medical men who are desirous of praetising in this country to obtain the Federal diploma by passing the regular Medical Examination. However well disposed the Federal Government may be to act in a liberal spirit and to conclude an arrangement of reciprocity, the Swiss Medieal Board, which has a deeisive voice in such matters, remains firm in its opposition to any idea of reciprocity arrangements with foreign countries.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

The EARL OF ROSEBERY.

V.—SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING COMMUNICATIONS.

1. PRACTICE IN AUSTRIA.

Medical Practitioners who desire to practise in Austria must first of all obtain Austro-Hungarian nationality. They must then submit the Diplomas they possess to the Governing Body of one of the Medical Faculties in the country, by whom it is decided and reported to the Ministry of Public Instruction what additional examination the applicant should undergo.

The Faculty must also be furnished with a detailed statement of the course of study the applicants have pursued. Should all this be done and prove satisfactory, the applicants cannot exercise their profession until they have given to the Local Authorities of the district notice of the time when, and the area within which, they propose to practise.

2. PRACTICE IN BELGIUM.

Permission to practise in Belgium can only be obtained by foreign Practitioners from a Central Board appointed for the purpose. The duty of this Board is not only to inquire into the facts of the case with a view to ascertain that applicants hold proper Diplomas, but it has also to practically test their knowledge. It is then also further necessary that the Board should be convinced that such applicants possess an exceptional degree of knowledge, and that there are grounds for the Government to give them special permission for the good of the country.

3. PRACTICE IN DENMARK.

Under the rules in force in Denmark for Medical practice foreigners are not permitted to practise, and the desired reciprocity could not be accorded to Practitioners of British nation-

ality without establishing exceptional treatment for them, and the Government is unable to grant differential treatment to the subjects of any one State.

4. PRACTICE IN FRANCE.

In France no person is entitled to practise Medicine except those who hold the Diploma of M.D., obtained after going through a detailed course of study, and passing certain prescribed Examinations.

Pursuant to "Decrees" passed on July 25, 1893, Medical men who possess a Foreign Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and who wish to obtain the French Diploma of M.D., may obtain a partial or total exemption from the quarterly registrations ("Inscriptions"), and a partial exemption from the Examinations required for this Diploma. The exemption can only apply, however, to three out of the five Examinations required. The exemptions are made by the Minister of Public Instruction, Fine Arts, and Religion.

The Qualification of "Officier de Santé" is abolished, thus taking away the power of practising in certain limited districts, which was formerly to be obtained without much difficulty by English Practitioners, who were thus enabled to attend English patients in France.

The title of "Doctor of Surgery" is suppressed, inasmuch as the generic word "Medicine" is held to comprise both Medicine and Surgery, so that the Doctor of Medicine is a Surgeon as well as a Physician.

5. PRACTICE IN GERMANY.

In Germany no official permission is requisite for practising privately, but becomes necessary if any one wishes to practise under the designation of a Doctor or any similar title, or desires to be recognised by any State or Commune as eligible for the discharge of official duties.

In such cases a Certificate must be obtained showing that the applicant has gone through the regular prescribed Medical Examinations, and has passed in all branches, and this Certifi-

cate can only be granted by the Authorities of the following States, viz.: Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, and the Ministry for Alsace-Lorraine.

Dispensation from the Examinations can be given to well-known men of science, but only in the case of those who receive an official appointment from a State or Commune, and the decision as to the cases in which such exceptions can be made rests with the Authorities of the States mentioned above.

6. PRACTICE IN HUNGARY.

In the cases in which an International Convention exists between Hungary and another country, a Practitioner holding a Diploma of a Foreign University can practise, but in all other cases a confirmation of such Diplomas must be obtained. As no such special Convention exists, at present, between Great Britain and Hungary on this subject, an English Diploma does not entitle to practise without confirmation.

7. PRACTICE IN ITALY.

With regard to Italy, foreign Doctors and Surgeons may practise provided that they are furnished with an Authorisation granted by one of the Royal Universities.

They can also practise without this when called in from abroad to attend special cases, or if they confine their practice to foreigners.

8. PRACTICE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

By a recent law, passed in 1892, Foreign Medical Practitioners who have passed certain examinations in their own country and

possess certain Diplomas entitling them to practise in all branches may obtain entire or partial exemption from the examinations required in the country, but what particular Diplomas may confer this privilege, and what shall be the nature and extent of such exemption, have not yet been determined.

9. PRACTICE IN NORWAY.

There is no general permission of foreigners to practise in Norway without passing the prescribed examinations, but the Government has the power of giving permission in individual cases to those who show in a satisfactory way that they possess the requisite knowledge.

It is thus possible to authorise foreign Medical men to exercise their profession in the country in essentially the same manner in which English legislation permits foreign Medical men to practise in the United Kingdom.

10. PRACTICE IN PORTUGAL.

The laws of Portugal on the subject of Medical practice do not allow of any concession being made to foreign Practitioners, and those already granted with regard to Medical men practising in East Africa are to be regarded as only "provisional, limited, and incidental."

11. PRACTICE IN ROUMANIA.

To obtain the right to practise in Roumania, applicants must send in to the Sanitary Board documents in Roumanian or Latin proving (1) their identity ; (2) the possession of a Diploma which must have been obtained after attendance for four years on the lectures of a Faculty of Medicine ; and (3) a Certificate showing their right to practise in the country where the Diploma was conferred.

Applicants are then admitted to a written examination in Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Legal Medicine, and also a *viva voce* examination in the branches of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

The examination is conducted in the Roumanian language.

12. PRACTICE IN RUSSIA.

Before a foreign Practitioner can practise in Russia, re-examination of a comprehensive kind at the Medical Academy of St. Petersburg or at one of the Universities is necessary.

According to recent Regulations, applicants not possessing the degree of Bachelor of Arts must, before submitting themselves to a professional test, pass an examination in all the ordinary subjects of Education, and show especially a sound knowledge of Greek and Latin. They must also possess a knowledge of the Russian language.

13 PRACTICE IN SPAIN.

[*Not yet received.*]

14. PRACTICE IN SWEDEN.

In Sweden the only facility granted foreigners is that Licensed Practitioners may possibly be granted by the Chancellor of the University a certain reduction of the time required of native students before they can obtain a license.

The Authorities do not, for the moment, see any reason for according further facilities in this respect.

15. PRACTICE IN SWITZERLAND.

British Medical men who may wish to practise in Switzerland must first satisfy the Federal Medical Board that they hold

Diplomas entitling them to practise in their own country. They must then seek permission to pass the Examinations of the Board ; and they must then obtain the Federal Diploma by passing the regular Medical Examination.

The Medical Board may either dispense with its Examination in the case of distinguished Foreigners of ten years' standing who enjoy a high scientific reputation ; or it may substitute for this a summary oral examination in Pathological Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

Permission to practise temporarily in any locality may be granted by the Authorities of any Canton, provided no objection be raised by the Federal Medical Board ; but, as a rule—save in the Canton of Tessin, where permission is occasionally granted to British Medical men to practise among their own countrymen—the Cantonal Authorities decline to give permission to practise to any Doctor who has not obtained the full Federal Diploma.

However well disposed the Federal Government may be to act in a liberal spirit, and to conclude an arrangement of reciprocity, the Swiss Medical Board, with whom the decision entirely rests, remains firm in its opposition to any idea of Reciprocity of Medical Practice in relation to Foreign Countries.

VI.—CONCLUSIONS.

From the several answers herein set forth from the Governments of the principal COUNTRIES IN EUROPE, it will be seen that, considering the facilities afforded to Foreign Practitioners for practice in this country, little progress has so far been made in extending similar privileges to English Practitioners, or in promoting the much-to-be-desired RECIPROCITY OF MEDICAL PRACTICE between this and other countries.

In Italy, in Germany, and in Norway, it is possible for English Practitioners to practise on very much the same conditions as unregistered Foreign Practitioners are enabled to practise in England. In France, and in most of the other European Countries, difficulties which are fully set forth in the preceding pages tend greatly to prevent English Practitioners from rendering assistance to their own countrymen in these places.

This is more especially to be observed in Switzerland, where it appears that, however well disposed the Federal Government may be to act in a liberal spirit, and to conclude an arrangement of reciprocity, the Swiss Medical Board, with whom the decision entirely rests, remains firm in its opposition to any idea of reciprocity of Medical Practice in relation to Foreign Countries.

It is sad to see such an exclusive spirit actuating the members of a liberal profession, more especially when it is recognised that such health resorts as Switzerland possesses, in a great measure owe their existence to the writings of English Physicians.